

TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE AND CHOLA EMPIRE



MEDIEVAL HISTORY

700-1200 AD

Early Medieval

- ✓ Gurjara Pratiharas
- ✓ Rajputs
- ✓ Palas
- ✓ Rastrakutas
- ✓ Cholas

1206-1526 AD

Sultanate

- ✓ Sultans
- ✓ Vijayanagar Empire
- ✓ Bahamani Sultanate

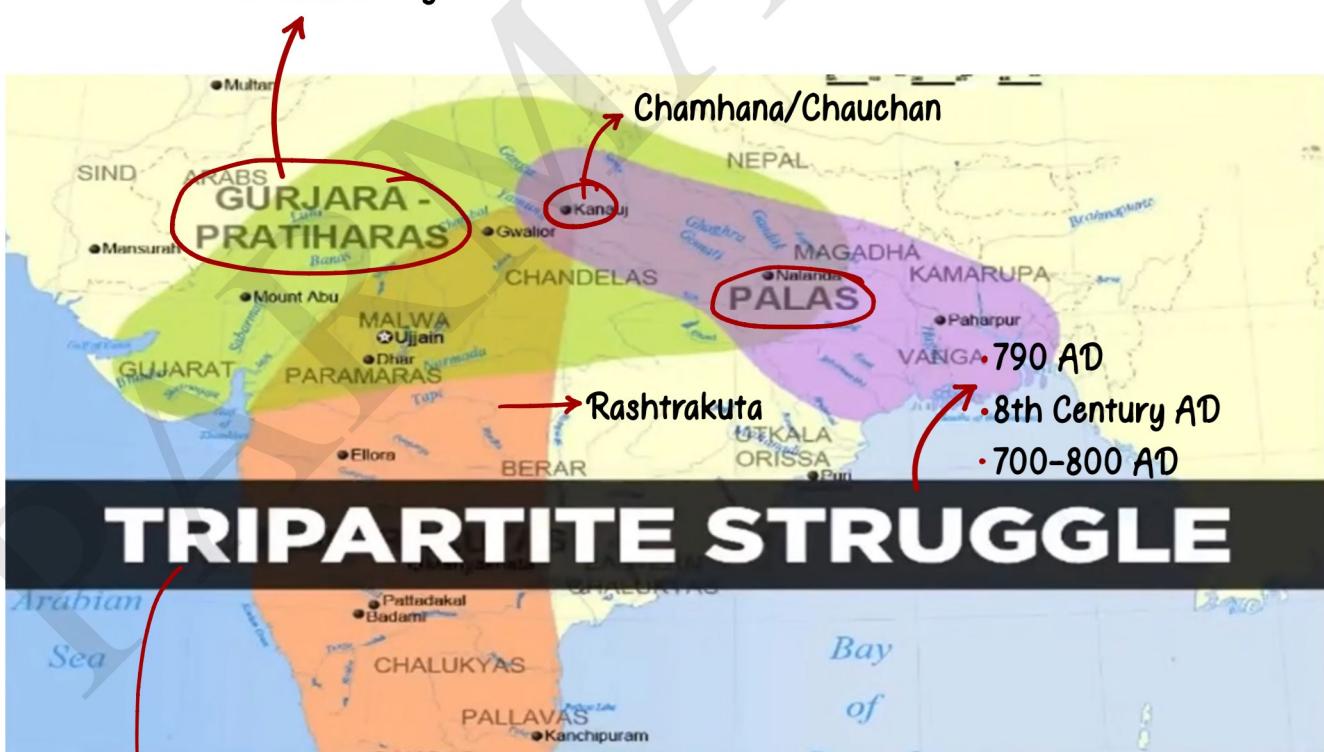
1526-1707 AD

Mughals

- ✓ Mughals
- ✓ Marathas
- ✓ Deccani Sultanate
- ✓ European Traders

• Founder: Nagabhata I

• Satvahanas started land donations to Brahmins



TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE

Also known as Kannauj Triangle Wars took place between Palas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas during 8th and 9th centuries

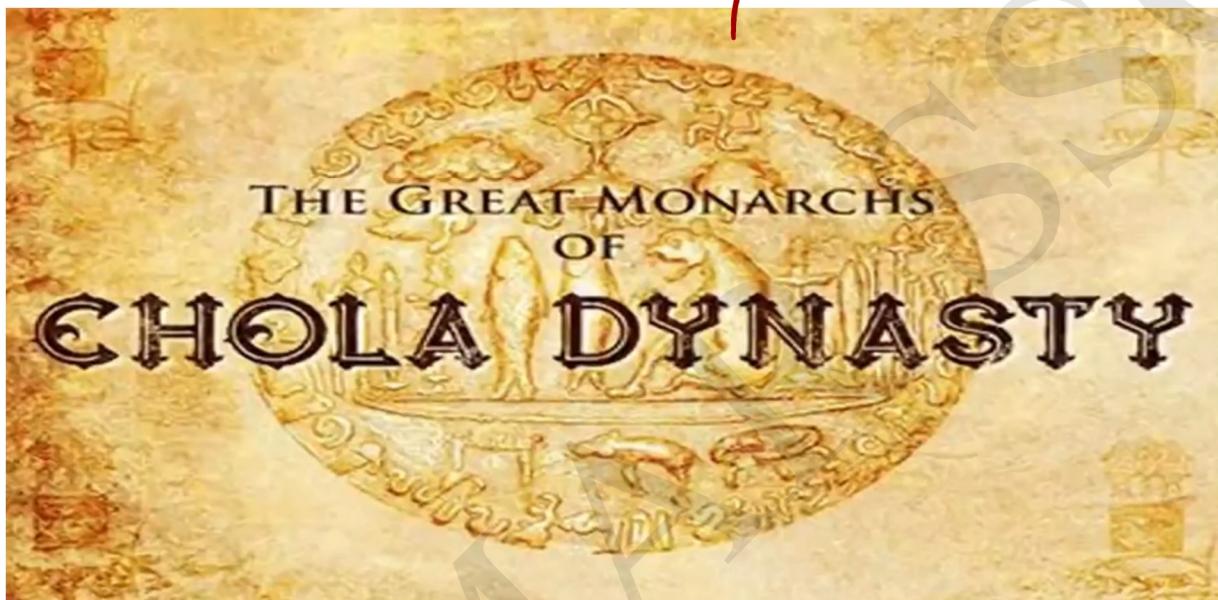
Pala

Founder: Gopala → Founder of Odantapur

Son: Dharmapala → Founder of Vikramshila University

Defeated Indrayudh

Timeline: 850-1280 AD



Founder: Vijayalaya

Feudatory to Pallavas

Captured Tanjore/Thanjavur from Muttaraiyar

Built a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudeni

Rulers:

Raja Raja I (985-1014 AD)

- Contemporary to Mahmud of Ghazni
- Defeated Cheras at Trivandrum
- Defeated Pandavas and conquered Madurai
- Invaded Sri Lanka

Rajendra I (1012-1044 AD) → Napoleon of South India

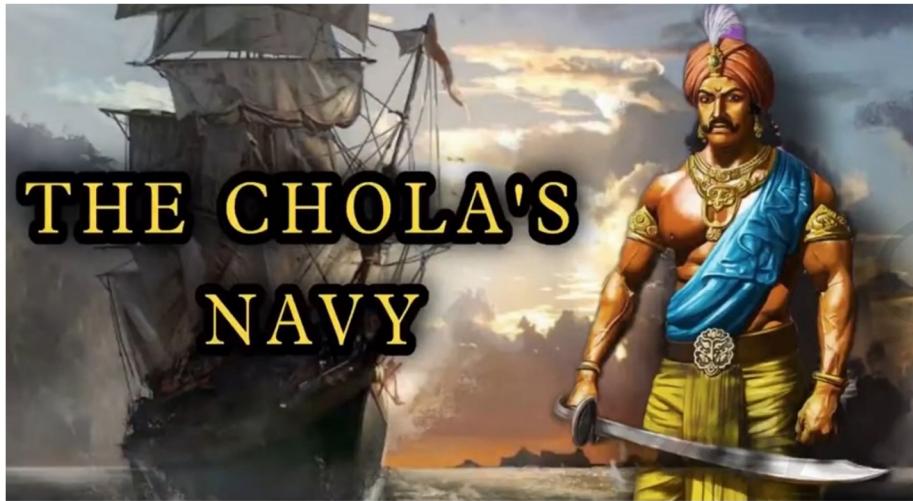
- Completely over ran Cheras and Pandyas
- Completely conquered Sri Lanka
- Crossed Ganga and defeated 2 local Kings of Bengal



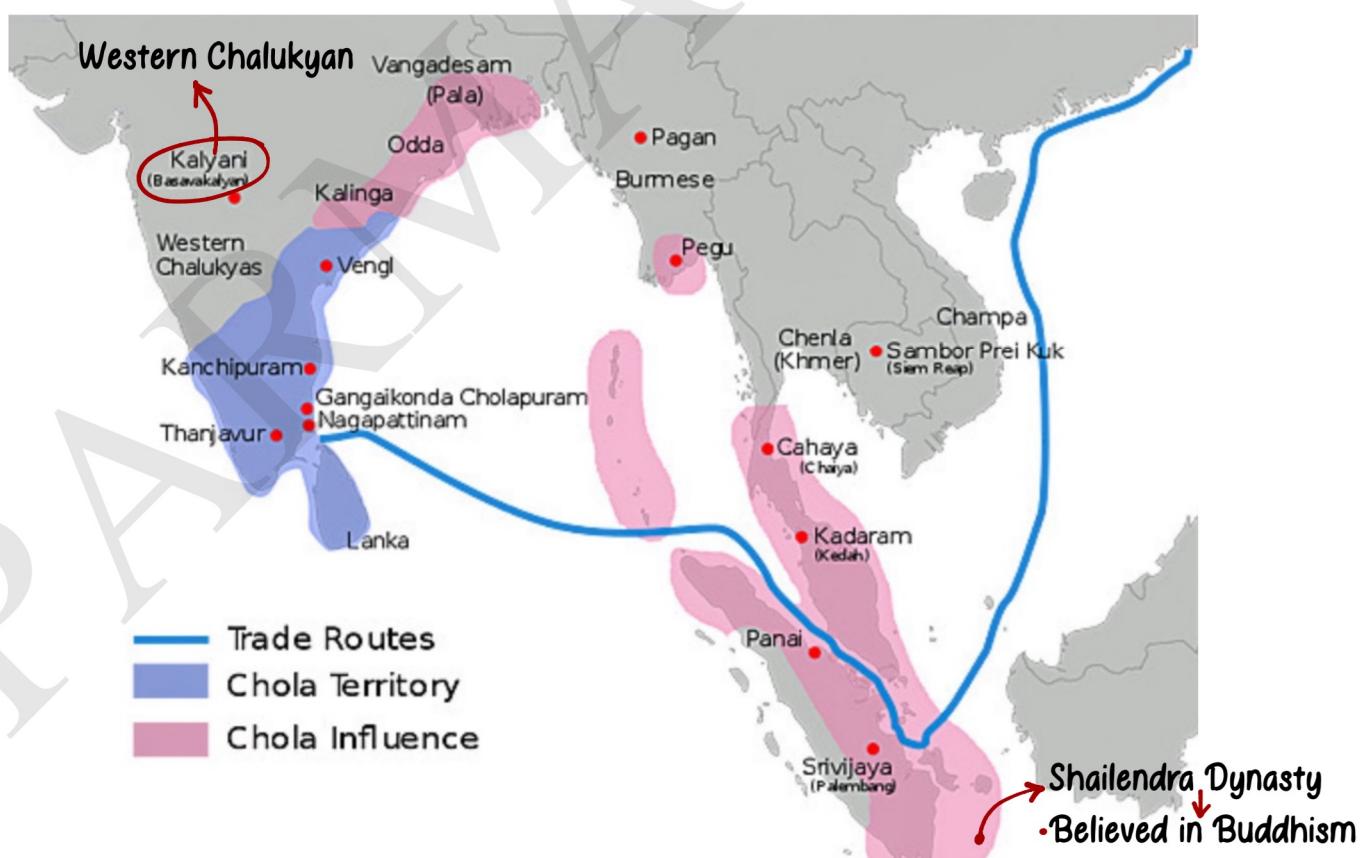
>Title assumed: Gangaikondachola

Built a new city Gangaikondacholapuram

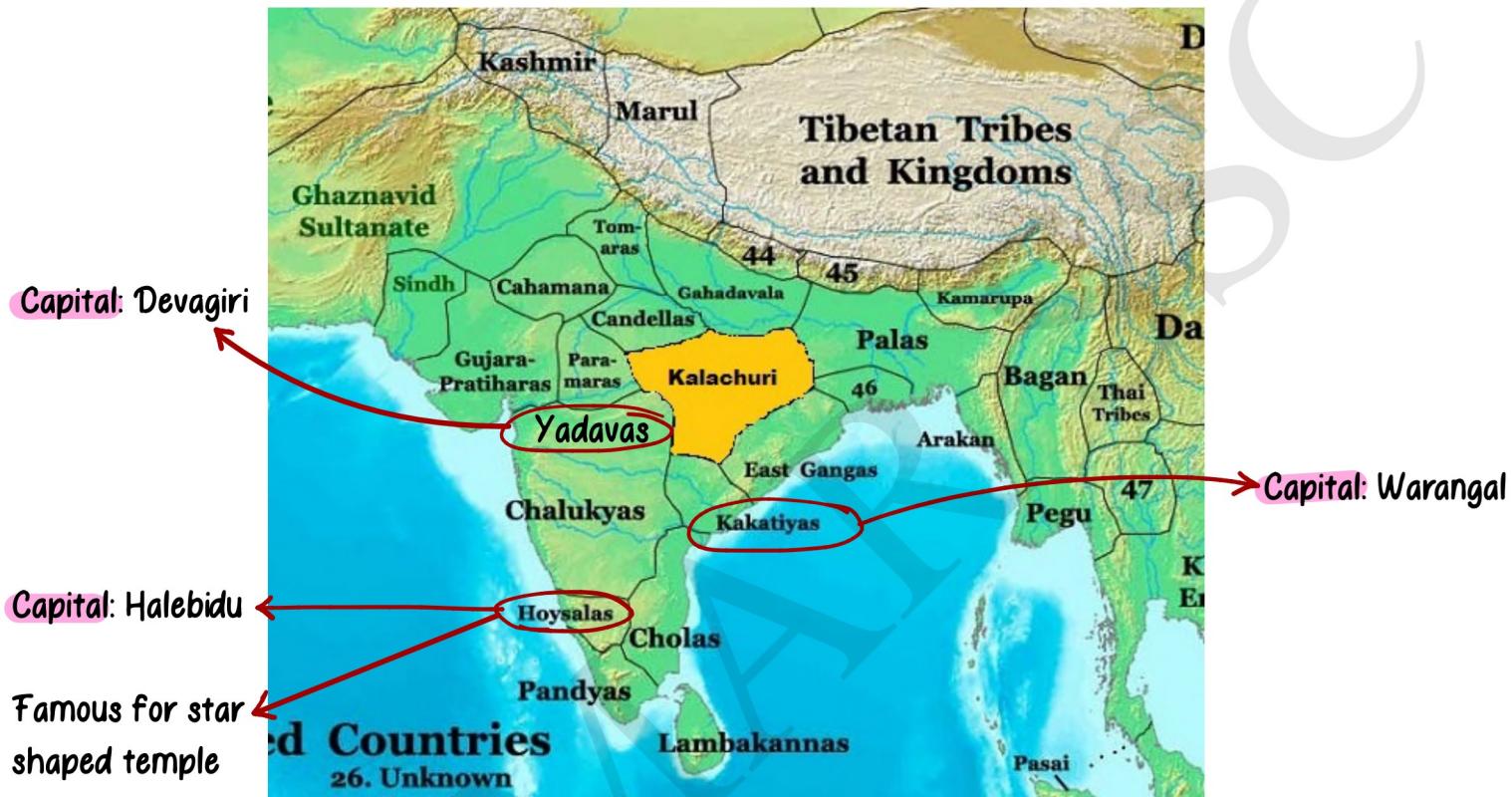
Carried Naval Expedition against Sri Vijaya Empire and Sailendry Dynasty



THE CHOLA'S NAVY



- Chola fought against Chalukyas of Kalyani
- Chola empire declined during early part of 13th Century
- Place of Cholas was taken by → Pandyas and Hoysalas
- Place of late Chalukyas was taken by → Yadavas and Kakatiyas



- King has all the authority
- He had Council of Ministers to advise him
- Chola Empire divided into:

Mandalams (provinces)

Further divided into

Valanadu/Nadu

Chola Government

- Cholas are known for local/village government
- 2 Assemblies



- Affairs of village were managed by an executive committee

Election held

People with property or
land were privileged to
take part in elections

Agrahars → Land of Brahmins

every member of
committee appointed
for 3 yrs

Land Donations during Cholas

1. **Brahmadeya**: land donated to Brahmins
2. **Vellanvagi**: land donated to non-Brahmins
3. **Devadana**: land donated to temples
4. **Pallichandam**: land donated to Jain community

Tax during Chola Empire

- Two types:



Great Living Chola Temples

All listed in UNESCO Heritage

Brihadesvara Temple

- At Tanjore
- Also known as Rajarajeshwara Temple
- Built by: Raja Raja I

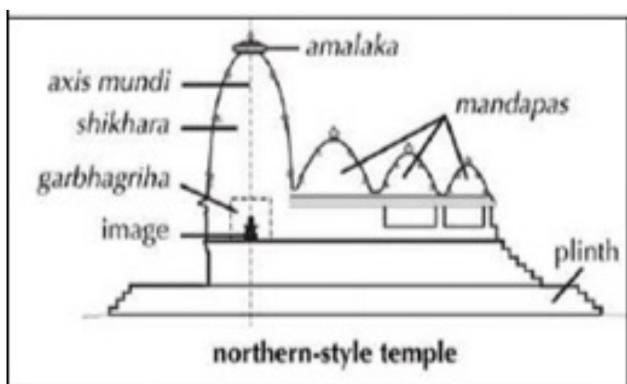
At Gangaikondacholapuram

- Built by: Rajendra I

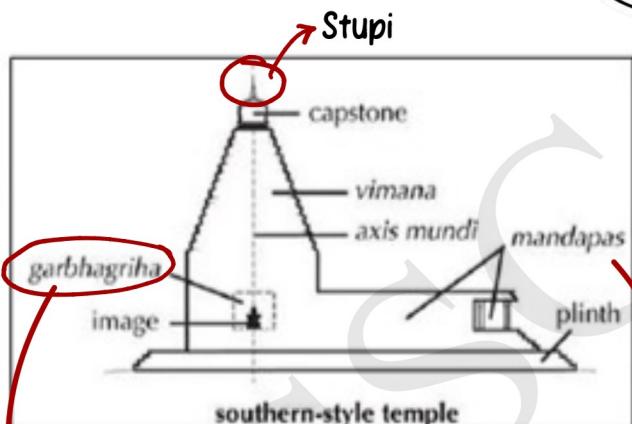
Airavatesvara Temple

Built by: Raja Raja II

Temple Architecture



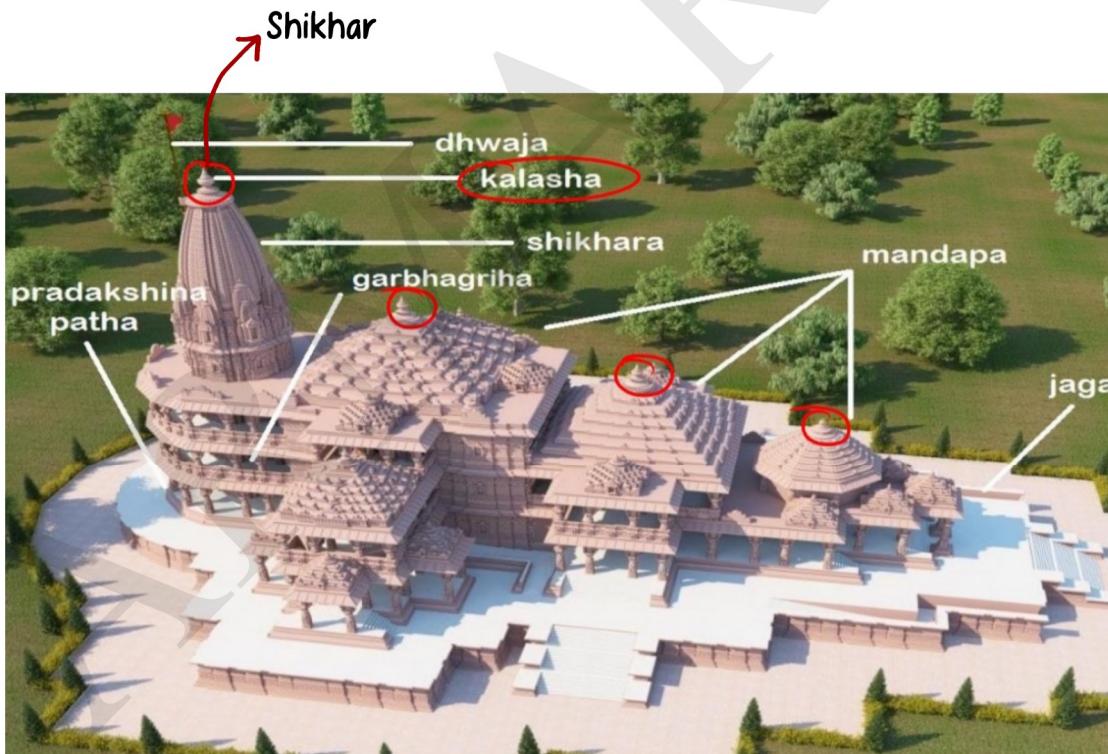
Nagara style



Dravida style

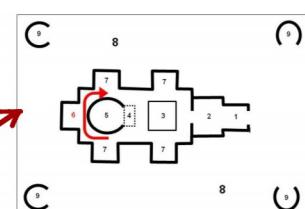
- Chief deity installed here
- Also known as Sanctum

Main entry/hall where bell is placed



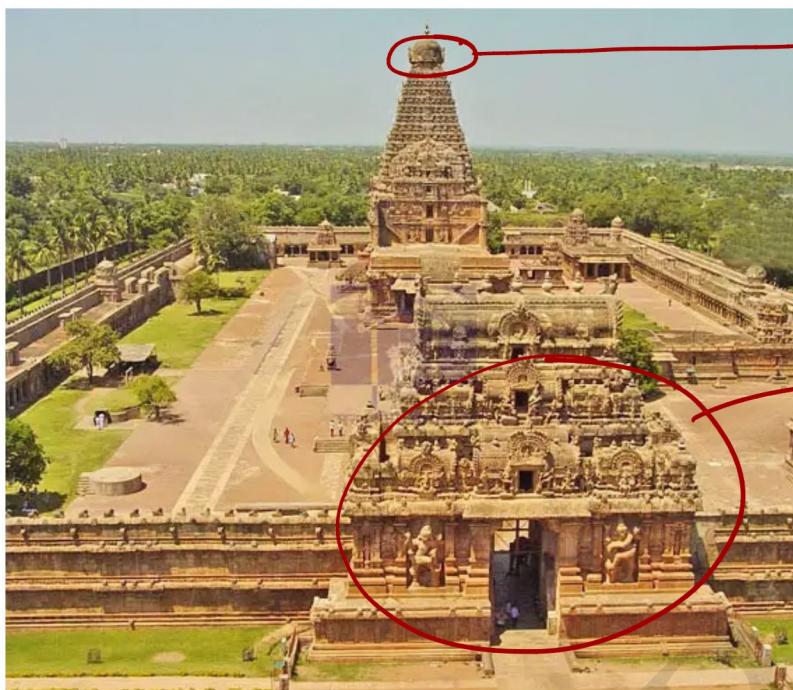
North Indian Style Temple

- Some North Indian style follows Panchayatan style

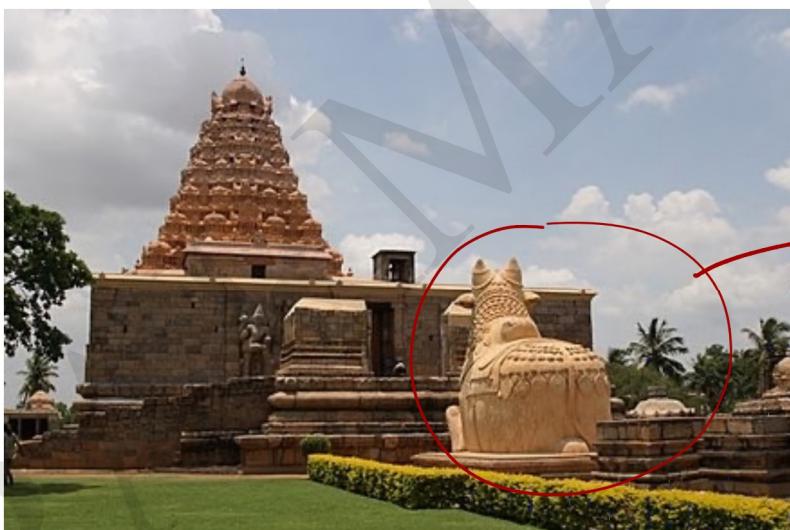


1. Ardha mandapa	6. Pradakshina
2. Mandapa	7. Transcepts
3. Maha mandapa	8. Jagati
4. Antarala	9. Subsidiary shrines
5. Garba griha	

Plan of Kandariya Mahadeva Temple



Brihadeeshwara Temple at Tanjore



Shiva Temple at Gangaikondacholapuram

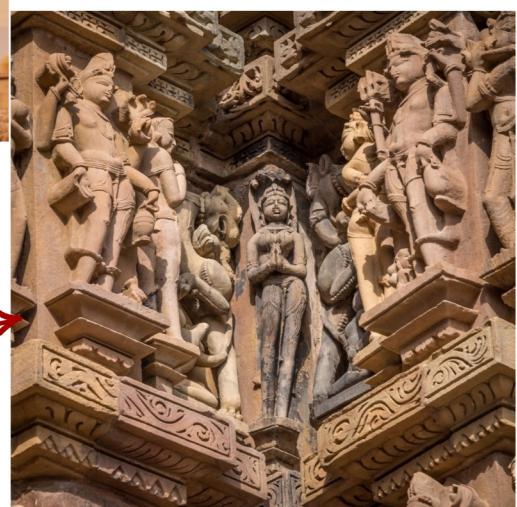


Airavateshwara Temple at Kumbakonam



Kandariya Mahadeva Temple at Madhya Pradesh
• Built by: Chandela Dynasty

Inside





Virupaksha Temple at Hampi, Karnataka

- Built by: Chalukya Dynasty
- Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida)

Dancing Figure of Shiva

Natraj ←
Performing Tandava

Made of Bronze
using Lost wax technique



One Liners (MCQs)

- In early 11th century, the Chola king Rajendra I built a Shiva temple and filled it with Sun-pedestal seized from the Chalukyas

Brihadeshwara
Temple



A sun pedestal from the Chalukyas, a Ganesha statue and several statues of Durga; a Nandi statue from the eastern Chalukyas; an image of Bhairava (a form of Shiva) and Bhairavi from the Kalinga of Orissa; and a Kali statue from the Palas of Bengal

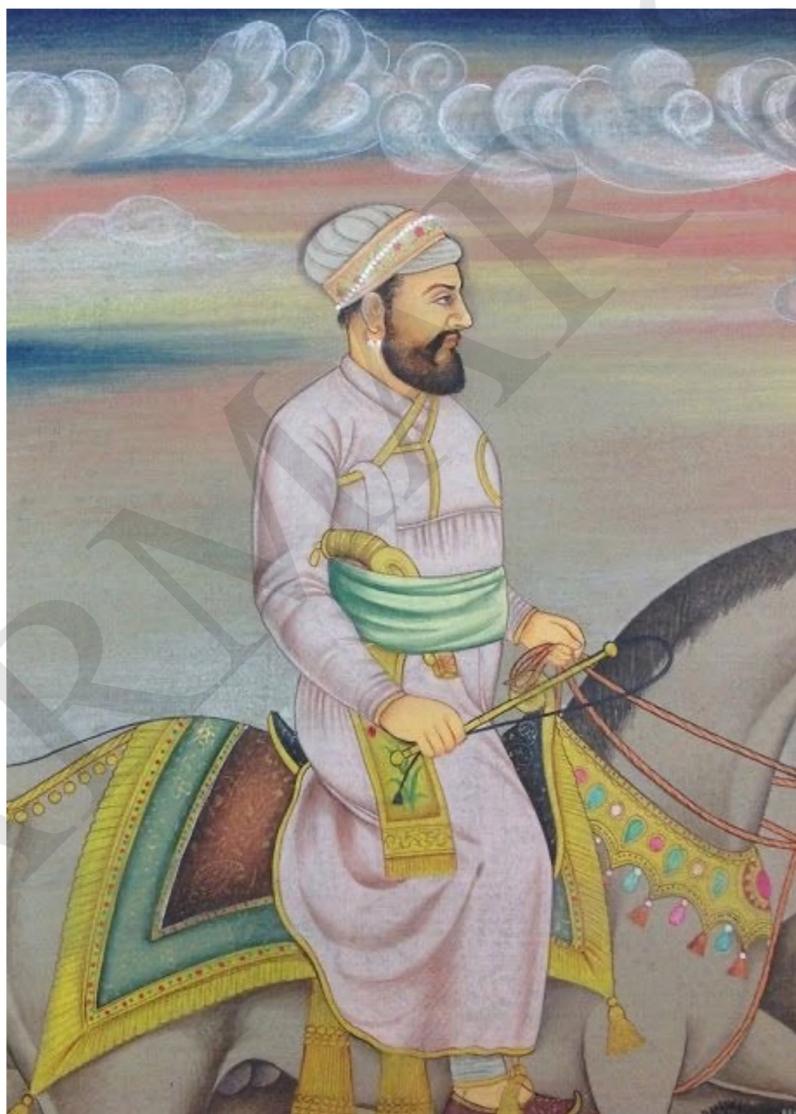


- The post "Nagara-Shreshti" means: Merchants of the city

Chief Banker

- Bhillavamin (Madhya Pradesh) was grown as a temple town during the Chola Dynasty
- Territories to the South and North that were made part of Chola Kingdom: Pandyan and Pallava
- Vijayalaya built Nishumbhasudini Goddess Temple in Thanjavur
- Kailash Temple built by: Kailash Temple

DELHI SULTANATE

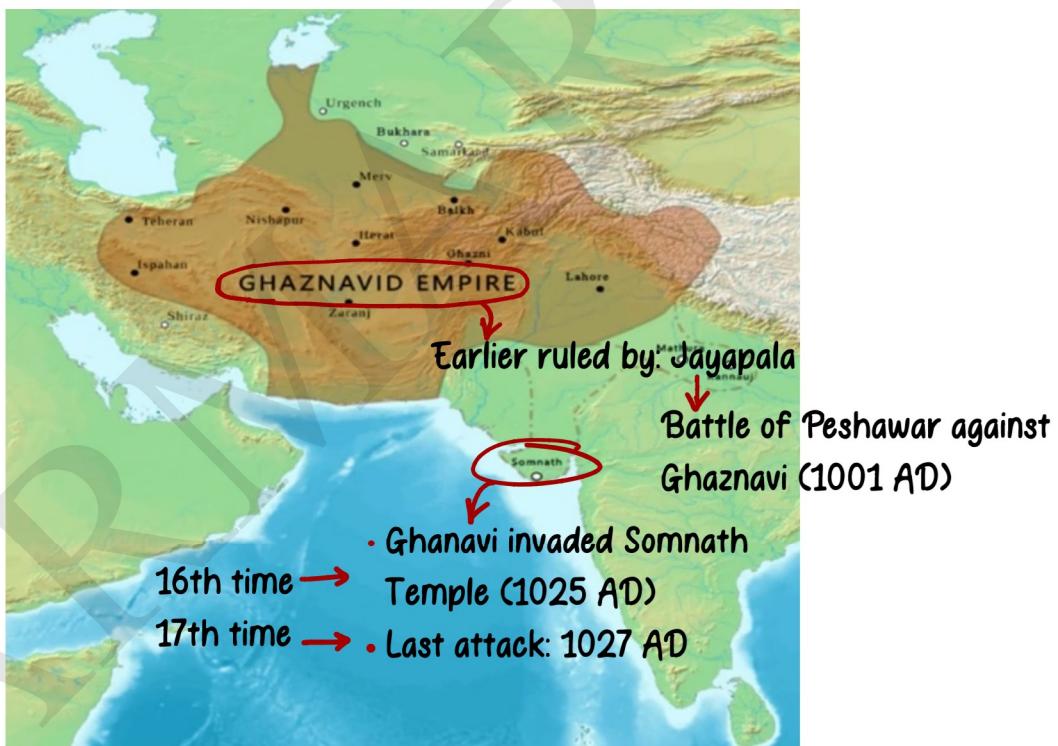


Delhi Sultanate Period: 1206-1526

Foreign Invasions

- The first Muslim invasion: Mohammad Bin Qasim's Invasion (712 AD)
 - In Sindh part of India
 - Killed Raja Dahir
 - He came from Arab

- The first Turk invasion: Mahmud Ghaznavi's Invasion (998-1030 AD)
 - Country: Turkmenistan
 - Death: 1030 AD
 - 1001 AD: 1st attack
 - Attacked 17 times
 - Reason: Revenge and Loot
 - For his father's (Subuktigin) death



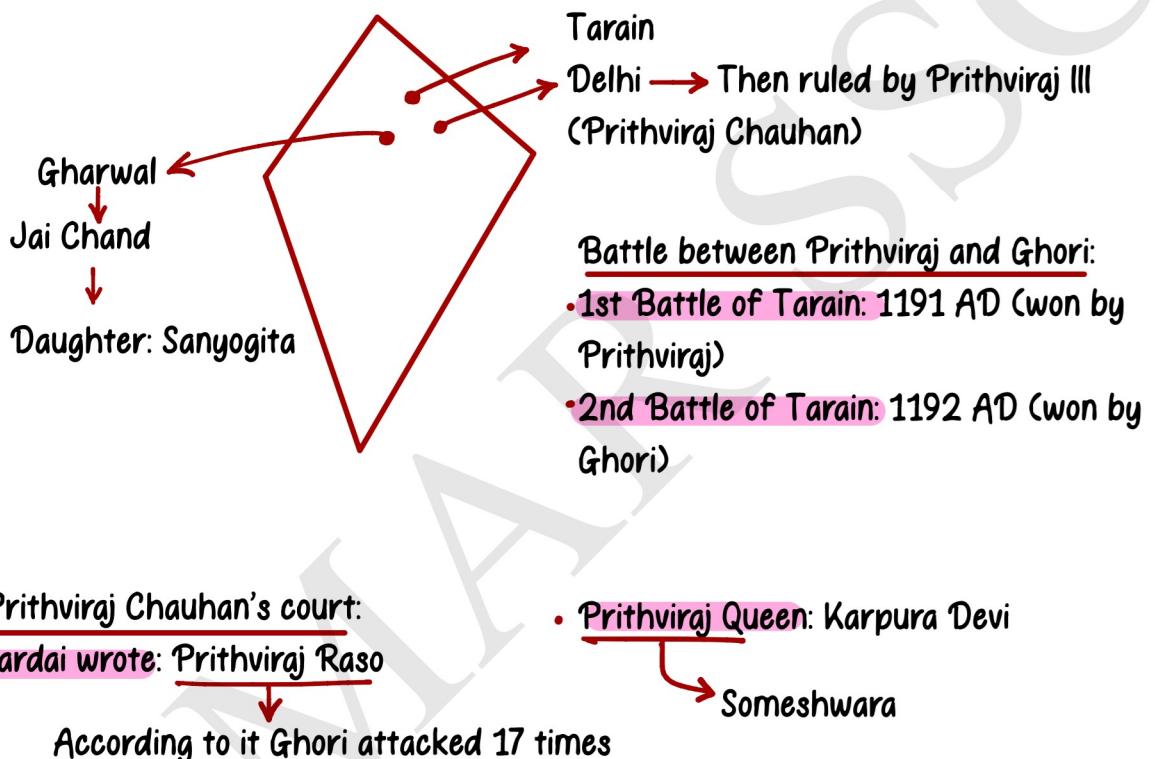
Writers during Ghaznavi's time:

- Firdausi wrote: Shahnama
- Al Beruni wrote: Tahqiq-e-Hind

- **Second Turk invasion: Mohammad Ghori's invasion (1175-1206 AD)**
- **1st attack: 1175 AD → In Multan**
- **1178 AD → In Gujarat**

↓

Defeated by Bhima V



Ghori again invaded India

- **Battle of Chandawer (1194 AD): between Ghori and Jai Chand**

- **Slave Dynasty (1206-90 AD)**
- **The Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD)**
- **The Tuglaq Dynasty (1320-1414 AD)**
- **The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)**
- **The Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)**

- **Qutubuddin Aibak (commander of Ghori) helped in Battle of Tarain**
- **Other slaves of Ghori:**
 - Yalduz
 - Qubacha
 - Bhaktiyar Khilji → Destroyed Nalanda University

The Slave Dynasty (1206-1290 AD)

Qutubuddin Aibak: 1206-10

• He ruled Lahore (Capital)

• He was given the title 'Lakh Baksh' (giver of Lakhs)

• He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan or polo

• He constructed two Mosques: Quwat-ul-Islam at Delhi and Adhai din ka Jhonpra at Ajmer

Also known as Mamluk Dynasty

• Rulers belonged to Ilbari tribe

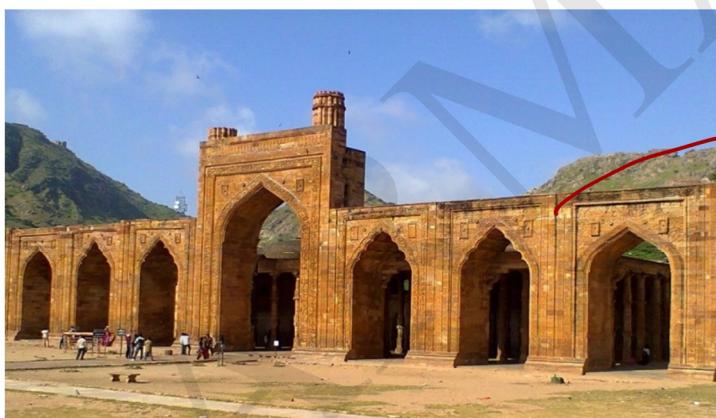


Quwat-ul-Islam next to Qutub Minar



Made of Corbeled Technique

Built in: 12th Century



Adhai din ka Jhopra at Ajmer

Earlier it had Jain Monasteries

Aibak was only available to
complete the basement

- He also begun the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki
- He patronised writers like: Hasan -un-Nazami (author of Taj-ul-Massir) and Fakhruddin (author of Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi)



Qutub Minar
5 storeys (73 m)

→ Son-in-law of Qutubuddin

Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1211-36)

- He made Delhi the Capital in place of Lahore
- He saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Chengiz Khan
- Nizam ul Mulk was his Wazir (PM)

↓
died in: 1227 AD



- He introduced: Silver coin (tanka) and Copper coin (jital)
- Organised the Iqta System → Piece of Land
- He set up the official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgani Chalisa (group of 40)

Razia Sultana: 1236-1240 AD

- Daughter of Iltutmish
- The First Lady and only Muslim lady who ever ruled in India
- Altunia, governor of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Razia, Razia accompanied by Yakut marched against Altunia
- Altunia got Yakut murdered and imprisoned Razia
- Later Altunia and Razia got married
- In 1240 AD, Razia became the victim of a conspiracy and was assassinated near Kaithal (Haryana)
- She patronised: Minhaj-al-Siraj

↓

Wrote: Tabakat-e-Nasiri

By Khokhar tribe

Ghiyassuddin Balban: 1266-1287 AD

- He broke the power of Chalisa and restored the prestige of the crown
- He established the military department Diwan-i-Arz → Insignias Chhatra
- Title taken: Zil-i-llahi (shadow of Allah) → Descendants of Afrasiyab
- He introduced Sijda (prostration before the monarchy) and Paibos (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal form of Salutation
- Last ruler: Khaiqabad

One Liners (MCQs)

- Sultan Mahmud came to India from Afghanistan city: Ghazni
- Chahamana ruler: Prithviraj III
- Mongols under Genghis Khan invaded Transoxiana in North-East Iran in: 1213
- Muhammad Ghori attacked Tarbarhinda (Bhatinda), a strategic point for Prithviraj Chauhan



- Queen Naikidevi defeated Muhammad Ghori
- Dhruvasena III is related to: Vataka Dynasty
- Timur invasion: 1398
- Alexander invasion in India: 326 BC (used Khyber Pass to enter India)

PARMAR SSC



DELHI SULTANATE

(Khilji/Tuglaq/Lodi)





The Khilji Dynasty

Jalaluddin Khilji: 1290-1296 AD

- He founded the Khilji Dynasty

Nephew

Alauddin Khilji: 1296-1316

Alauddin's Imperialism

- Gujarat (1298)
- Ranthambore (1301)
- Mewar (1303) → Capital: Chittor
- Malwa (1305)
- Jalor (1311)

• Padmavat: written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi

In Deccan Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur

Title taken after

Alauddin bought him from Gujarat Market at 1000 dinars hence Kafur is also known as 1000 Dinari

Was an enunch

Deccan expedition:

He defeated:

Sikandar-e-Saini

- Ram Chandra (Yadava Ruler of Devagiri)
- Pratap Rudradeva (Kakatiya ruler of Warangal)
- Vir Ballal III (Hoyasala ruler of Dwarsamudra)
- Vir Pandya (Pandya ruler of Madurai)

Administrative Reforms

- Introduced: Dagh (the branding of horse) and Chehra (descriptive roll of soldiers)

Thappa

Hulia

- Imposed heavy taxes: ordered all land to be measured and then the share of state was to be fixed

By Special Officer: Mustakharaj (collected the revenue)

Type of tax payed by
cultivators

Imposed: 3 types

Zakat tax: imposed on rich muslims

Jaziya: levied on Non-Muslims

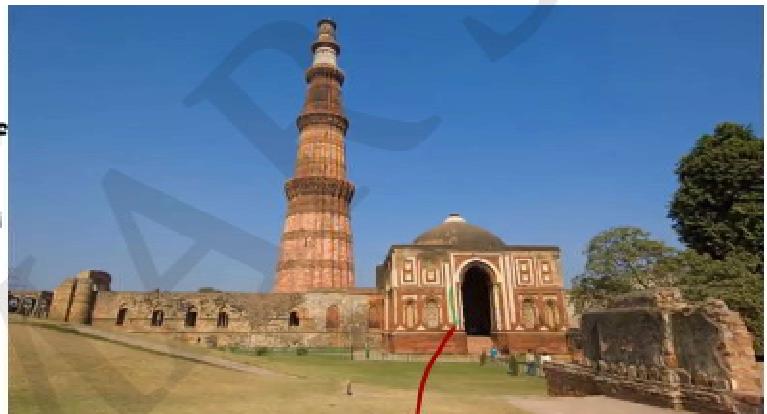
Gharai: House tax

First implemented by Md. Bin Quasim

Charai: Pectoral tax

- Alauddin set up three markets: for food grains, for costly cloth and horses, etc.
- Each market under control: Shahna (high officer)
 - ↓
 - Maintained a register of the merchants and Shopkeeper and the prices
- Check on market by two officers: Diwan-i-Riyasat and Shanna-i-Mandi
- All goods for sale were brought to an open market: Sarai-i-Adal
- Built: Alai Fort, Alai Darwaja (entrance of Qutub Minar), Palace of thousand Pillars (Hazar Sutun), Hauz Khas (tank)
- Established: 2nd city of Delhi → Siri
- Tomb of Alauddin: Delhi

- Patron of: Art and learning
- Court poet: Aamir Khusrau (fav)
- Title: Tuti-e-Hind (parrot of India)
- Started Quanwali in India
- Gave Sultan-e-Jahan title to Khilji



Alai Darwaja

- In 1316: Malik Kafur called Hajardinari seized the throne after Alauddin's death

- Mubarak Khan: 1316-20 AD
- Khusrau Khan: 1320 AD

Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq: 1320-25 AD

- Last King of Khilji Dynasty Khusrau Khan was killed by Ghazi Mallik (took title: Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq)
- Died in an accident and was succeeded by son Jauna (Ulugh Khan)
 - ↓
 - Title assumed: Mohammad Bin Tuglaq



Mohammad Bin Tuglaq: 1325-51 AD

- Traveller during his time: Ibn Battuta → From Morocco and wrote: Rihla
- Writer during his reign: Ziauddin Barani → Wrote: Tarikh-i-Feroz shahi and Tarikh-i-Jahandari
- Also known as "wisest fool"
- Taxation in Doab (1326)
- Transferred the Capital (1327): from Delhi to Daulatabad → Devagiri

Had the largest kingdom of all

- He proposed Khurasan expedition (1329)
- Qarachil expedition (1330)
- Introduction of Token Currency (1329): Bronzen currency with high value

Firoz Shah Tuglaq (1351-1388 AD)

- The soldiers were not paid cash but by assignments on land revenue of villages → Vajeha
- Jizya became separate tax during his time
- Imposed four kinds of taxes mentioned in Quran:
 - Khargi: land tax = 1/10 of the produce
 - Zakat: 2% tax on property
 - Jizya: levied on Non-Muslims
 - Khams: 1/5 booty captured during war
- Repaired no. of canals and imposed: Haque-i-Sharb and Hasil-i-Sharb (water tax)
- Built: Fatehabad, Hisar, Jaunpur, Firozabad
 - In the name of Mohammed Bin Tughlaq → Jauna
- Estd. a hospital at Delhi: Dar-ul-Shifa
- New department: Diwan-i-khairat → For marriage of poor girls
- His PM: Khan-i-Jahan Maqbul
- Ekta system made hereditary



Taimur invasion: 1398
 Was Mongoloid
 During this the last ruler was:
 Muhammad Shah Tuglaq

Sayyid Dynasty

- Khizr Khan: 1414-21
- Mubarak Shah: 1421-34
- Muhammad Shah: 1434-43
- Alam Shah: 1443-51

Lodi Dynasty: 1489-1526

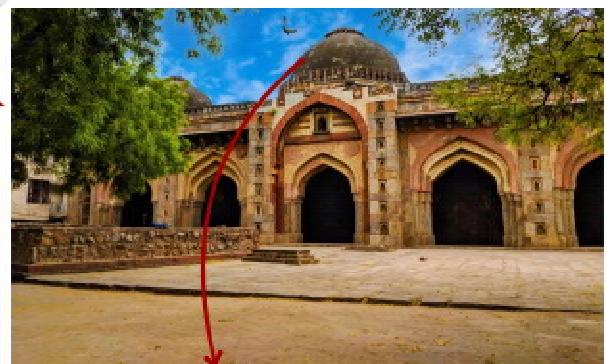
Founder: Bahlol Lodhi (1451-88)

Sikandar Lodhi: 1489-1517

- Capital: shifted from Delhi to Agra (founded by him)
- Introduced: Gaz-i-Sikandari (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields
- He was a poet and composed: poems in Persia → Gulrukhi (pen name)
- Gave orders to build: Moth ki Masjid

Ibrahim Lodhi: 1517-26

- Fought Battle of Panipat with Babur (1526)
- Daulat Khan → Babur



Double dome

Central Administration

- Diwan-i-Wizarat: Department of Finance
- Diwan-i-Arz: Military Department → Balban
- Diwan-i-Insha: Department of Correspondence
- Diwan-i-Risalat: Department of Appeals
- Diwan-i-Mushtakhrat: Department of Arrears → Alauddin Khilji
- Diwan-i-Riyasat: Department of Commerce
- Diwan-i-Kohi: Department of Agriculture → Md. Bin Tughlaq
- Diwan-i-Bandgan: Department of Slaves
 ↳ Slaves



Firoz Shah Tuglaq

- Diwan-i-Khairat: Department of Charity
- Diwan-i-Isthiaq: Department of Pension

One Liners (MCQs)

- Sequence: Rajput Dynasty, Khilji Dynasty, Tughlaq Dynasty
- Ananga Pala ruled before Prithviraj Chauhan
- Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi: written in Persian language by Yahya Bin Ahmed Sirhindi
- Tabaqat-i-Nasiri written by: Minhaj-us-Siraj
- Tahqiq-i-Hind written by: Al-Biruni

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE AND BAHMANI



Vijayanagar Empire: 1336-1565 AD

Meaning: City of Victory



Pampahampi

- The ruins of Hampi bought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named: **Colin Mackenzie**
- It is also known as **Hampi**, the name derived from that of the local mother goddess, **Pampadevi** → Capital of Vijayanagar
- Contemplatives describe this empire as: **Karnataka Samrajyamu**
- Local communities of merchants were known as: **Kudirai Chettis**
- On their northern frontier, they competed with contemporary rulers including: the **Sultans of Deccan** and the **Gajapati rulers of Orissa**

Called
Ashvapati

Dynasty	Period	Founder
Sangama	1336-1485	Harihar and Bukka
Saluva	1485-1505	Saluva Narsimha
Tuluva	1505-1570	Veer Narsimha
Aravidu	1570-1650	Tirumala

Sangama Dynasty: 1336-1485 AD

Harihara I and Bukka I (1336-56)

- **Founder:** Harihar and Bukka (sons of Sangama) → Feudatories to Kakatiyas and later become ministers in the court of Kampili
- Vijayanagar Kingdom lay in the Deccan → South to Bahmani Kingdom

The Kingdom can be divided into 4 dynasties:

- Sangama
- Saluva
- Tuluva
- Aravidu

- Traveller visited: Ibn Battuta

Deva Raya II (1423-46)

- During his reign Abdur Razzaq visited Vijayanagar Empire

From Persia

Suluva Dynasty: 1486-1505 AD

Suluva Narasimha (1486-91)

- **Founder:** Suluva Narasimha

Tuluva Dynasty: 1505-1570 AD

- **Founder:** Vira Narasimha (1505-09)

Krishna Deva Raya (1509-1529 AD)

- Suluva Timma, the chief minister of Veer Narasimha placed him on throne

- **He built:**

- Vijaya Mahal (House of Victory)
- Hazara Rama Temple
- Vitthal Swami Temple → Dedicated to Lord Vishnu

- **Title taken:**

- Yavanaraja Sthapnacharya (restorer of Yavana Kingdom i.e. Bidar Kingdom)
- Abhinava Bhoja
- Andhra Bhoja
- Andhra Pratimaha

→ Greeks were also called this

- Founded Nagalapuram after his Mother

- He was gifted scholar in both: **Telugu and Sanskrit**

- His works: Amuktamalayada (Telugu work on polity)

Jambavati Kalyanam (Sanskrit drama)

→ Statecraft

- Travellers visited: Duarte Barbosa and Domingo Paes (Portuguese travellers)

- His court was adorned by: **Ashtadiggajas**

→ Tenalirama


Hazara Rama Temple

Vitthal Swami Temple

Araavidu Dynasty: 1570-1650 AD

- 1565: Battle of Talikota (before establishment of Araividu Dynasty)

Also known as
 ↓
 Battle of Rakshasi Tangdi

Sadasiva Raya (puppet ruler of Tuluva)

- Last ruler: Sri Ranga III (1678 AD)

Aliya Rama Raya (CM)

Interfering in internal
matters of Deccan

According to SSC exam:
could be the last ruler of
Araavidu

Administration

- Amara Nayakas → Raya: Ruler

Under

Nayaka: Military chief

Ayangar System

- Village committee → 12 members

Travellers visited:

- Ibn Battuta: Harihara and Bukka
- Duarte Barbosa
- Domingo Paes → KDR
- Nicolo de Conti: Deva Raya I
- Abdur Razzaq: Deva Raya II
- Fernao Nuniz: Achutya Raya

Architecture



Mahanavami Dibba



Kamalapuram Tank (Stepped tank)

By KDR



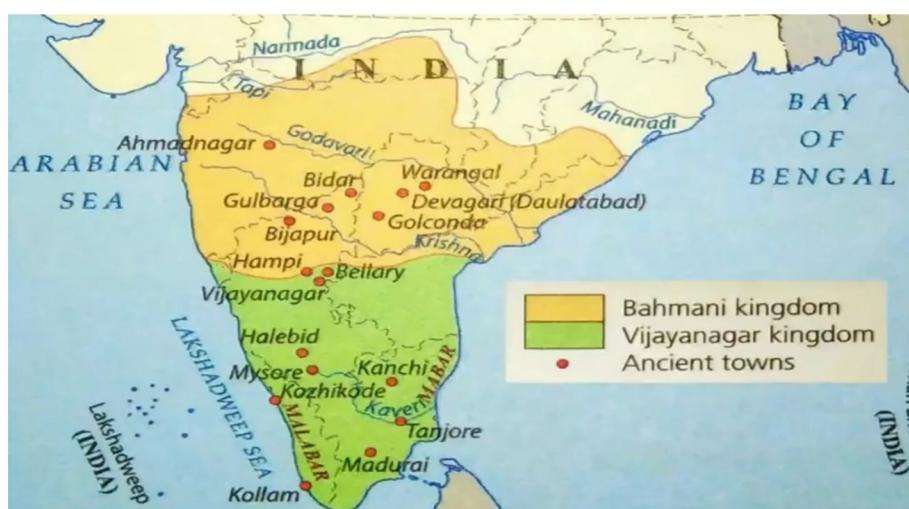
Lotus Temple



Elephant Stable

- 11 elephants made
- Possibly made by KDR

Bahmani Kingdom



Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (1347-58)

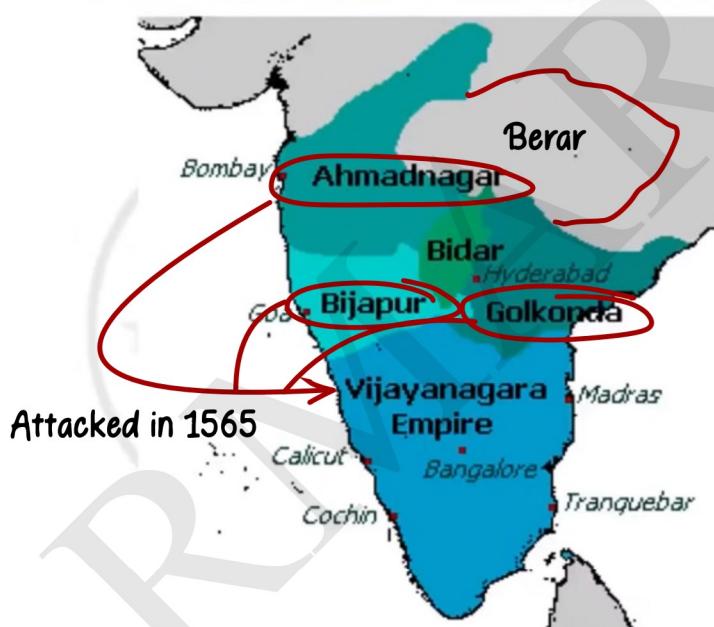
- Founder
- Capital: Gulbarga (first capital)
- Also known as Hasan Gangu
- Defeated: Kakatiyas of Warrangal

Tajuddin Firozabad Shah (1397-1422)

- He defeated: Deva Raya I and got defeated in the subsequent Battle

Ahmad Shah Wali (1422-35)

- Shifted capital from Gulbarga to Bidar



Break up of Bahmani Empire into 5 Kingdoms

S. NO.	5 KINGDOMS	YEAR	FOUNDER	DYNASTY	ANNEXATION (by)
1.	Berar	1484	Fataullah Imad Shah	Imad Shahi	1574 (Ahmadnagar)
2.	Bijapur	1489	Yusuf Adil Shah	Adil Shah	1686 (Aurangzeb)
3.	Ahmadnagar	1490	Malik Ahmad	Nizam Shahi	1633 (Shahjahan)
4.	Golconda	1518	Quli Qutub Shah	Qutub Shahi	1687 (Aurangzeb)
5.	Bidar	1526-27	Amir Ali Barid	Barid Shahi	1610 (Bijapur)

Ibrahim Adil Shah

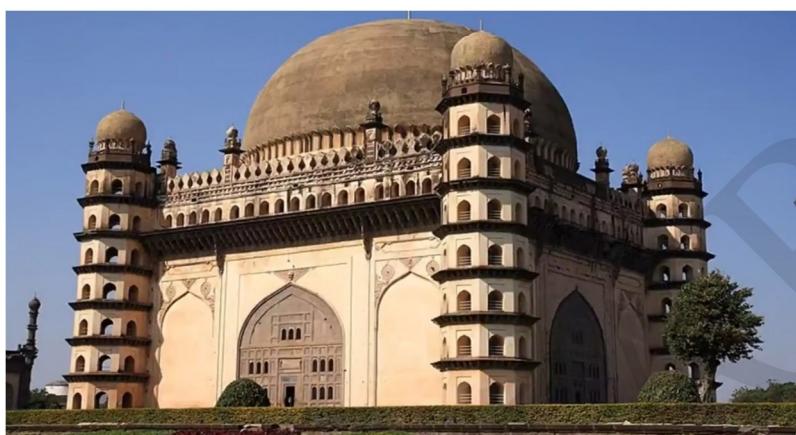
- Introduced: Dakhini as court language in place of Persian

- Gol Gumbaj was built by Muhammad Adil Shah

↳ Famous for "Whispering Gallery"

• Architect by: Yakut of Dabul

- Quli Qutub Shah built the famous Golconda Fort



Gol Gumbaj

- Second largest in the world



Golkonda Fort

Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah

- Greatest ruler of Qutub Shahi Dynasty
- Founded the city of Hyderabad (originally known as: Bhagyanagar after the name of Sultan's favourite Bhagyamati)
- He also built the famous Charminar



Charminar

One Liners (MCQs)

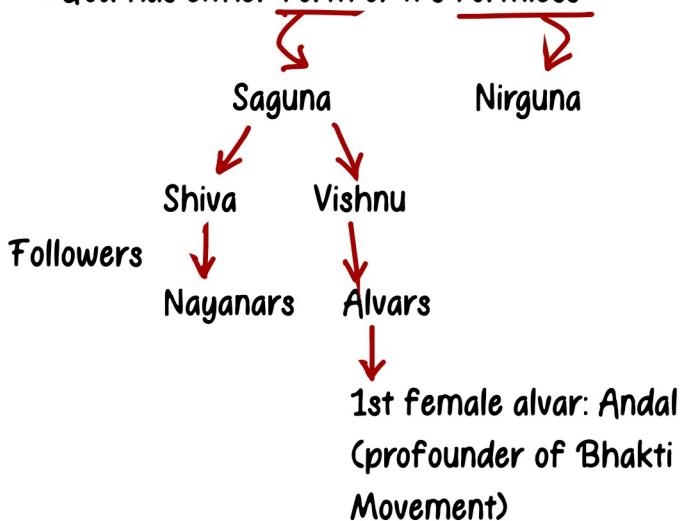
- Krishna III (Manyakhaeta) belonged to: Rashtrakuta
- "Hiranya Garbha" is ritual performed by: Dantidurga
- Bahmani Shah ruler who was noted for cruelty and hence got the title as "Zalima": Humayun Shah

BHAKTI AND SUFI MOVEMENTS



Main Features of Bhakti Movement

- Discarded rituals and sacrifices
- Monotheistic (worship of single God)
- God has either form or it's formless



Bhakti Movement

Atma is part of Brahman

Philosophy

- Vishishtadvaita
- Dvaitadvaita/Bhedabhed
- Dvait → Dualism
- Shuddhadvaita

- Advaita

+

Non dualism

Believed:

- The world is realistic
- Idolistic worship

Founder

Ramanuj Acharya

Nimbark Acharya

Madhva Acharya

Vallabhacharya

Propounder from

North-India

(South-India)

Sri Shankaracharya

Believed:

- This life and world is a myth
- Didn't believe in idol worship

Bhakti Movement Saints

Ramanujacharya (1017-1137)

- Founder of Vishistadvaita

Ramananda (14-15 century)

- Belonged to Nirguna sect from North India
- Disciple: Kabir Das

Kabir (1440-1510)

- Disciple of Ramananda
- Kabir's Doha: criticises Hindu or Islamic dharma
- Belonged to Nirguna sect

Guru Nanak (1469-1538)

- Belonged to Nirguna sect

Chaitanya (1486-1533)

- Propounded Bhakti Movement in Bengal → Bengal Vaishnavism
- King of Gaudiya

Vidyapati (14-15 century)

- Composed Padavali → Love ballads of Radha and Krishna

Purandar Das (1480-1564)

- Father of Carnatic music
 - South Indian music
- Belonged from Karnataka

Vallabhacharya (1479-1531)

- Gave Shuddhadvaita philosophy
- Gave the philosophy of "Pushti Marg"
- He said: Ram and Krishna → Avatar of Vishnu

Mirabai (1498-1546)

- Disciple of: Vallabhacharya
- Daughter-in-law of Rana Sanga of Mewar
- She was a Rathore princess
- Bhakt of Krishna → Spent all her life in Bhakti of Krishna

Surdas (1483-1563)

- He was blind
- Belonged to Agra
- Dedicated his lifetime in Bhakti of Krishna

Tulsi Das (1532-1623)

- Bhakt of Ram
- Famous writings: Ramcharitramanas, Kavitawali, Gitawali

Dadu Dayal (1544-1603)

- Bhakti Saint → Belonged to Nirguna sect
- Founder of Dadu Panth

Sankaradeva (1449-1568)

- Spread Bhakti Movement across Assam
- Profounder of Sattriya dance
- He gave Borgeet ↗

Thyagaraja (1767-1847)

- From Tamil Nadu
- Bhakt of Rama

Bhakti Saints of Maharashtra

Jnanesvara/Jnanadeva (1271-1296)

- Founder of Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra
- Wrote commentary on Bhagvad Geeta → Bhavarthadipika

Namadeva (1270-1350)

- Founder of Varkari sect

↓
Vithala → Vishnu

Eknath (1533-1599)

- Wrote: Bhavartha Ramayana

Tukaram (1598-1650)

- Wrote: Abhang → Devotional poetry

Ramdas (1608-1681)

- Wrote: Dasabodha → Compilation of his sermons

→ 3 things started to abolish
untouchability

- Langar: community kitchen
- Pangat: eating
- Sangat: decision making

Sikh Gurus

S.No.	Sikh Guru	Remark
1.	Guru Nanak Dev → Khatri (Guru from 1469 to 1539)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born: Talwandi • Death: Kartarpur • He started Langar system
2.	Guru Angad Dev (Guru from 1539 to 1552)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced Gurumukhi Script
3.	Guru Amardas Sahib (Guru from 1552 to 1574)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contemporary of Akbar
4.	Guru Ram Das (Guru from 1574 to 1581)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder of Amritsar
5.	Guru Arjan Dev (Guru from 1581 to 1606)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compiled Adi Granth • Completed the construction of Golden Temple • He was executed by Jahangir


Golden Temple

- Beautification by Raja Ranjit Singh

S.No.	Sikh Guru	Remark
6.	Guru Har Gobind Sahib (Guru from 1606 to 1644)	He created Akal Takht 1609
7.	Guru Har Rai Sahib (Guru from 1644 to 1661)	• Contemporary to Aurangzeb
8.	Guru Har Krishan Sahib (Guru from 1661 to 1664)	• Contemporary to Aurangzeb
9.	Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib (Guru from 1665 to 1675)	Prosecuted by Aurangzeb
10.	Guru Gobind Singh Sahib (Guru from 1675 to 1708)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The last guru • He started the Khalsa Panth

Sufi Movement

Origin

- Land of Kafir (where only Hindu stayed)

↓ Converted to

Land of Islam Dar-ul-Harb

How?

- Through Jihad (religious war)

↓ Mujahid (attains jannat on
Jihad)

Khwaja Ali Hujwiri (11th Century)

- Also known as "Data Ganj Baksh"

Shaikh Bahauddin Zakaria (1182-1262)

- Founded the leading Khanqah in India at Multan
- Founder of Suhara-Wardi Order

↓ Religious gathering

Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti (1141-1236)

- Founder of the Chisti order

Other Saints of Chisti Order:

- Sheikh Hamiduddin Nagauri (1192-1274)
- Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki

↓ Disciple: Qutubuddin

Aibak started Qutub

Minar on his name

(1206)

Baba Jariuddin/Ganj-i-Shankar (1175-1265)

- Popularly known as Baba Farid

Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya (1236-1325)

- Popularly known as Mehboob-i-illahi

Syed Muhammad Gesu Daraz

- Popularly known as Bandanawaz

Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmud

- Later he was known as Chirag-i-Delhi

Shaikh Badruddin Samarkandi (13th Century)

- Founded Firdausi Order

Sufi words and their meanings

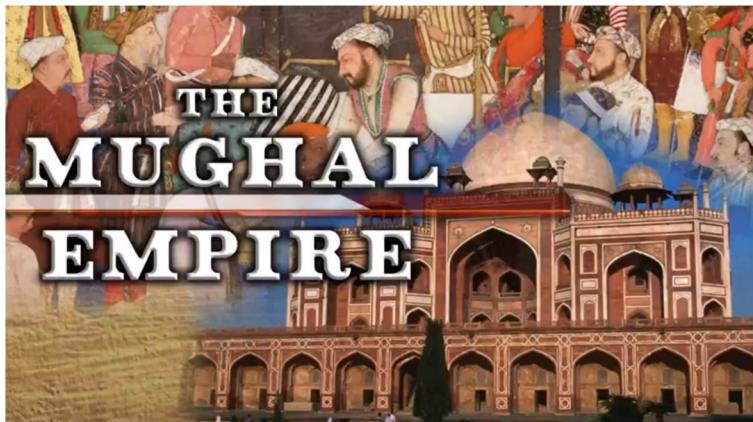
S.No.	Sufi Words	Meaning
1.	Tasawwuf	Sufism
2.	Shaikh/Pir/Murshid	Spiritual teacher
3.	Murid	Disciple
4.	Khalifah	Successor
5.	Khanqah	The hospice
6.	Sama →	Musical recital
7.	Raksa	Dance
8.	Fana →→	Self annihilation
9.	Ziyarat	Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi Saints

One Liners (MCQs)

- Satnami Movement in Central India in 19th century was started by: Guru Ghasidas (Belonged from Chattisgarh)
- Tansen was disciple of: Haridas
- Avatars of Vishnu: Matsya, Kurma, Varaha, Narasimha, Vamana, Parashurama, Rama, Krishna or Balarama, Buddha or Krishna, Kalki
- Cobbler saint: Ravidas
- Amir Khusrau disciple of: Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- Nathpandthis, Siddhas, and Yogi (devotional religion) in: Eastern India
- “Radha of Rajasthan”: Mirabai
- Worship of God as Nirankar (formless) emphasised in Punjab, India: Baba Dayal Das
- Under the leadership of Banda Bahadur, after the death of Guru Govind Singh, the Sikhs revolted against: Mughals
- Khusrau (rebellious son of Jahangir) was assisted by: Guru Arjun Dev Ji

MUGHAL EMPIRE

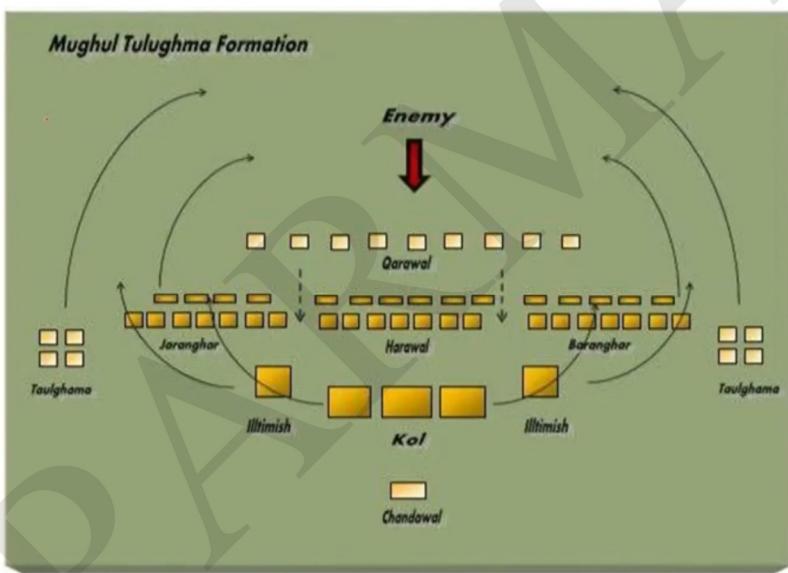




Babur: 1526-30

- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi → Battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526
- Estd. Mughal Dynasty (lasted till establishment of British rule in India)
- Original name: Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad
- Daulat Khan Lodi invited him to India
- Calls themselves as "Uzbek"

First usage of Gun powder



Military strategy of Babur

Wars of Babur

- 1527: defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa (Battle of Khanwa)

1528: he defeated Medini Rai of Chanderi at Chanderi

1529: he defeated Afghans in Battle of Ghagra

1530: he died at Agra. His tomb is in Kabul

Autobiography

• Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turkish

- Gave excellent account of India and his empire
- Translated in Persian, named: Baburnama by Abdur Rahim Khanekhana
- Translated in English by Madam Bevridge

Humayun: 1530-40 and 1555-56

- Son of Babur
- ✓ Ascended throne in 1530
- His succession was challenged by → Kamran, Hindal, Askari along with Afghans
- He fought two battles against:
 - Shershah (Afghani ruler) at Chausa (1539) and → Completely defeated by Shershah
 - Kannauj/Bilgram (1540)
- His sister, Gulbadan Begum, wrote his biography Humayunama
- Built: Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital

- After Sher Shah's death Humayun invaded India in 1555 and defeated his brothers the Afghans. He once became the ruler of India.
- Death: while climbing down the stairs of library (at Din Panah) in 1556 and was buried in Delhi

Sher Shah: 1540-45

- Son of Hasan Khan, the Jagirdar of Sasaram
- Ibrahim Lodhi transferred his father's jagir to him
- 1539: defeated Humayun in Battle of Chausa → Title assumed: Sher Shah
- 1540: defeated Humayun in Battle of Kannauj/Bilgram and annexed Kannauj
- He conquered: Malwa (1542), Ranthambhor (1542), Raisin (1543), Rajputana annexation of Marwar (1542), Chittor (1544) and Kalinjar (1545)
- Death: in 1545 while conquering Kalinjar
- Coin issued: Rupia and fixed standard weights and measures all over the empire
- Built: G.T. Road → Runs from Calcutta to Peshawar

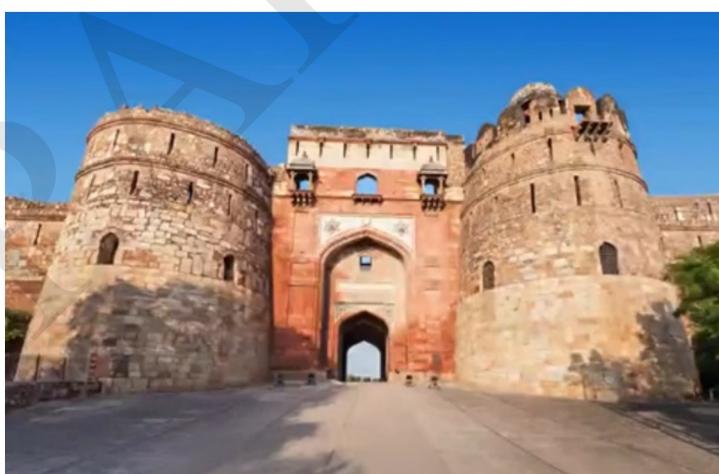
Bihar

Present day: Chittagong in Bangladesh



✓ Sarai: Houses fully covered for rest or keeping materials while travelling through the G.T. Road

- Land revenue system: land was measured and 1/3rd of the average land was fixed as land tax. The peasants were given Patta (title deed) and a qabuliyat (deed of agreement) which fixed peasants rights and taxes
- Zamindars were removed and taxes collected directly



Purana Quila at Delhi

- Built: Purana Quila at Delhi
- Buried in: Sasaram

Akbar: 1556-1605

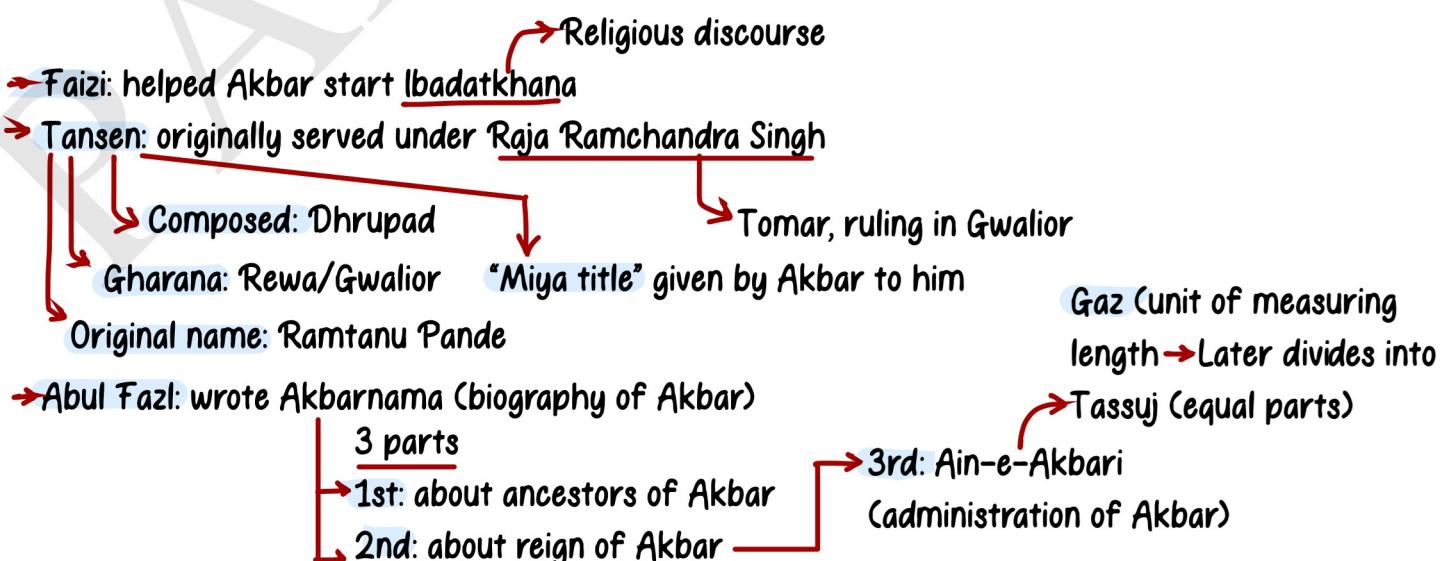
- One of the greatest ruler of Mughal Dynasty
- Eldest son of Humayun
- Title: Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi → Ascended the throne at the age of 13 at Kalanaur, Punjab
- Regent: His tutor → Bairam Khan
 - 2nd Battle of Panipat (1556): between Hemu (the Hindu General of Muhammad Adil Shah) and Bairam Khan (the regent of Akbar)
 - Hemu was defeated, captured and slain
- Akbar tried to win over the Rajputas wherever possible and inducted Rajput kings into Mughal service and treated them at par with Mughal nobility
- Married: Harakha Bai (daughter of Bharmal/Biharamal) → Kutchhwaha Rajput ruler of Amer, capital-Jaipur in 1562
- Rana Pratap Singh and son Amar Singh (Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar), Capital-Chittor did not recognise his supremacy
 - Battle of Haldighati (1576): between Rana Pratap and Mughal army led by Man Singh of Amer.
 - Rana Pratap was defeated
- Religion proclaimed (new): Din-i-llahi (1581) → Based on synthesis of values from several religions like: Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Christianity
 - Only Hindu to follow this: Birbal
 - Not that popular
- Built:
 - Won expedition in Gujarat
 - Fatehpur Sikri: in honour of Salim Chisti → And shifted his court from Agra to here
 - Agra Fort
 - Lahore Fort
 - Allahabad Fort
 - Humayun's Tomb at Delhi (UNESCO World Heritage Site)
- Also built Buland Darwaza for Salim Chisti



Buland Darwaza

Navaratna i.e nine jewels of Akbar

- Birbal (Administrator)
- Abul Fazal (scholar and statesman)
- Faizi: Brother of Abul Fazal (scholar and statesman)
Tardarmal (Finance Minister, Dahsala Bandobast/Jabti)
- Bhagwandas (Mansabdar, son of Bharmal)
- Man Singh (Mansabdar, Grandson of Bharmal)
- Tansen (Musician)
- Abdur Rahim Khanekhana (statesman, Hindi poet)
- Mulla Do Pyaja



Land Revenue during Akbar's Reign

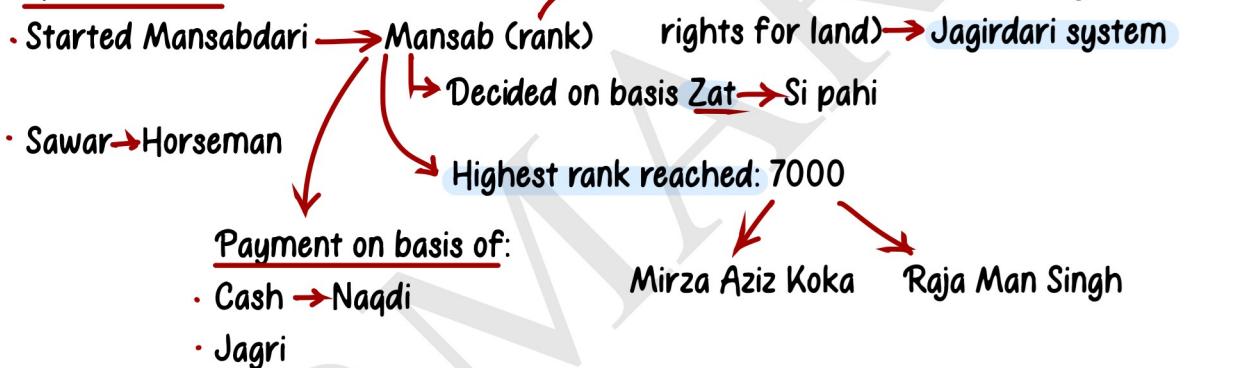
Land types recognition:

1. Polaj: land actually cultivated for each crop in succession
2. Parauti: Land left fallow for a time to recover its strength
3. Chachar: land that had lain fallow for three or four years
4. Banjar: land uncultivated for 5 yrs/more

Best type

- Revenue fixed: in 10 yrs estimates known as Dahsala
- Tax taken: Zabti → 1/3rd of it
- He abolished Zizya
- Death: in 1605 → Tomb at Agra (Sikandara)

Administration



One Liners (MCQs)

Charbagh style of architecture introduced by: Mughals

- Military commanders in Akbar's empire: Faujdars
- Kotwals: Police
- Diwans: Revenue
- Bakhshis: assist military commanders
- Babur ascended the throne at the age of: 12

MUGHAL EMPIRE



- In 1601, Akbar's expedition towards Fort of Asirgarh of Khandesh
 - ↓
 - Won, however his son Jahangir revolted in Delhi

Jahangir: 1605-27

- Original name: Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Salim/Prince Salim
- Established: Zanjir-i-Adal (i.e. Chain of Justice) at Agra → For seekers of royal justice
 - ↓
 - Known for his strict administration of justice
- 1611: married Mihar-un-nisa (widow of Sher Afghan, a Persian nobleman of Bengal)
 - ↓
 - Later known as Nur Jahan
 - She was made official Padshah Begum
 - She exercised tremendous influence over the state affairs
- Other family members including brother (Abul Hasan Asaf Khan) and father were given positions at Jahangir's court
- Jahangir also married Manmati/Jagat Gosai/Jodha Bai of Marwar → Kachhwaha princess
 - ↓
 - Son: Shahjahan
- 1608: visited by William Hawkins (a representative of East India Company)
 - ↓
 - Was given Mansab of 400
- 1615: Sir Thomas Roe (an ambassador of King James I of England) came to his court
- Jahangir granted English to establish a port in Surat
- He captured a part of Ahmadnagar → Malik Amber ceded him the territory of Balaghat
- Killed: 5th Sikh Guru → Arjun Dev
 - ↓
 - Khusrau (son of Jahangir) revolted against his father and Arjun Dev gave refuge to Khusrau
- Prince Khurram and Mahavat Khan revolted against him
- Memoirs written: Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian language
- Buried in: Lahore

Shahjahan

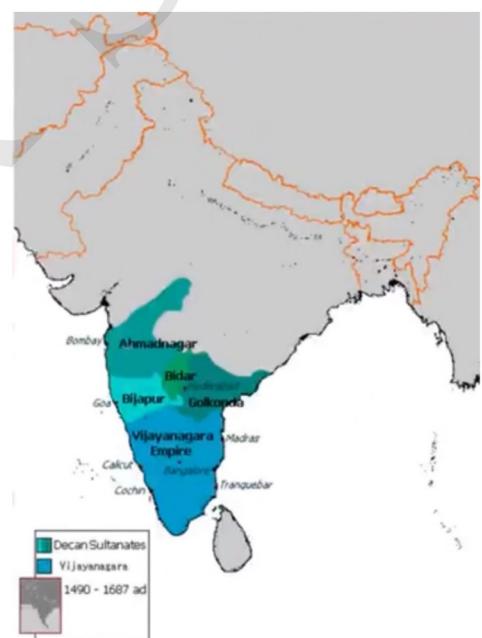
Shahjahan: 1628-58

- Mother: Jagat Gosai/Jodha Bai (daughter of Raja Jagat Singh)
- Best known for his **Deccan and Foreign policies**
- Wife: Mumtaz Mahal → Died in 1631, 3 yrs after Jahangir's accession to the throne
 - Original name: Arzumand Bano
 - Shahjahan built Taj Mahal in her memory in Agra in 1632-53

- 1632: defeated Portuguese
- 1637: he annexed Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda accepted his suzerainty
- His reign is described by French travellers → Bernier and Tavernier and Italian traveller → Nicoli Manucci

Book: Travels in the Mogul Empire

Book: Travel in India



- Peter Mundi: described famine that occurred during his reign
- His reign is said to have marked Pinnacle of Mughal Dynasty and empire
- He is known to promote: Art, Culture, Architecture
- Built: Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Taj Mahal

Delhi

First excavated by Kakatiya Dynasty
(South India)



Kohinoor

Stolen by Nadir Shah



Peacock Throne

- Made in elevated part
- 1100 kg Gold (roughly)

Shahjahan built:

- Diwan-i-aam: where common people gathered
- Diwan-i-Khas: all the important people: King and nobility sat here

in Delhi

- 1657: his failing health set off the war of succession among his sons
- July 1658: Aurangzeb emerged to be victorious

→ Imprisoned his father in Agra Fort where he died in captivity in 1666. He was buried at Taj Mahal (Agra) next to Mumtaz's tomb

Why?

Because Shah Jahan wanted Dara Shikoh to ascend the throne

Aurangzeb: 1658-1707

- 1658: He defeated Dara, Samugarh, and Deorai
- After victory: he was crowned at Delhi → Title: Alamgir
- He captured Guru Teg Bahadur (9th Guru of Sikhs) and executed him

Why?

Because he refused to embrace Islam

→ Guru Govind Singh (10th and last Guru of Sikhs and son of Guru Teg Bahadur organised his followers into a community "Khalsa" to fight Muslim tyranny and avenge father's death

- 1708: assassinated by an Afghan at Nander in Deccan
- Disciple: Banda Bahadur continued the war against Mughals

Original name: Lachhman Dev
 Became a saint and named as Madho Das (earlier)
 Named as "Banda Bahadur" by Guru Govind Singh

- During the first 23 years of rule (1658-81) Aurangzeb concentrated on North India

- Shivaji (most powerful Maratha King) → Enemy to Aurangzeb

To eliminate

- Aurangzeb conspired with Jai Singh of Amber (a Rajput) in 1665

- Shivaji visited Aurangzeb's court and was imprisoned but managed to escape in 1674

↳ Proclaimed himself as Chatrapati

Death: 1680

Successor: Sambhaji → Executive Aurangzeb in 1689

1686: Bijapur was annexed by Aurangzeb

1687: annexed Golconda

Appointed "Muhtasibs" → Religious officers

Wrote: Fatwa-i-Alamgiri (Muslim Laws/Islamic religion)

He re-introduced Jaziya

Death: 1707

Buried at: Khuldabed (Daulatabad)

He was called "Zinda Pir", the living saint

Devgiri → Aurangabad → (Now Shambhaji nagar)

The Hindu Mansabdars maintained their high proportion

Later Mughals

Bahadur Shah: 1707-1712

Also known as Shah Alam I

Jahandar Shah: 1712-1713

Ascended to throne with the help of Zulfikar Khan

Abolished Jaziya

Farrukh Siyar: 1713-1719

- Ascended throne with the help of Sayyid Brothers

Again killed him with the help of Marathas

Muhammad Shah: 1719-1748

- Invasion of Nadir Shah (1739)

Was also known as "Rangeela"

- Ahmed Shah: 1748-1754

- Alamgir II: 1754-1759

- Shah Alam II: 1759-1806

- Akbar II: 1806-1837

- Bahadur Shah II: 1837-1857

Administration

- Suba (lead by Subedar/Nizam) was divided into Sarkar (District) which further divided into: Pargana (Taluka) and Gram (Village)

Siqdar

Quanango

Revenue collector

Muquaddam
(Village
headman)

Fauzdar

Revenue collector
(Amalguzar)

Mughal Culture

➤ CHARBAGH STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

Humayun's
tomb



- Humayun's tomb was built by his widow Haji Begum



Built by: Akbar

- Buland Darwaja (built after his Gujarat Victory), formed the main entrance to Fatehpur Sikri



- Salim Chisti's tomb (redone in Marble by → Built by: Akbar Jahangir) is the first Mughal building in pure marble. Place of Birbal, Place of Tansen (Akbar's navaratnas) are also inside the Fatehpur Sikri



- Jahangir built Moti Masjid in Lahore and his mausoleum at Shahdara (Lahore)



- Some of the important buildings by Shahjahan at Agra are Moti Masjid (only Mosque of Marble)



- Khaas Mahal → Diwan-i-khaas
- Built by: Shahjahan
- Peacock Throne was here
- It is inside Red Fort



- Diwan-i-aam
- Where common people gathered
- Built by: Akbar



- Mussamman Burz
- Built by: Shahjahan
- Also known as Jasmine Palace
where he spent his last years in captivity



Only building by Aurangzeb in the Red Fort is Moti Masjid



→ Shambhaji Nagar

• Where Aurangzeb spent his last years

Only monument by Aurangzeb in memory of his wife Rabbia-ud-daura

→ Dilras Banu Begum (other name)

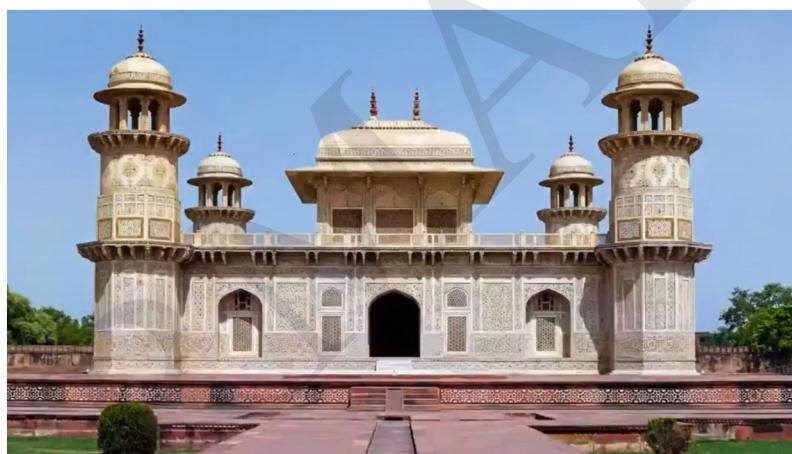
One Liners (MCQs)

- Mahzarnama (Petition) in 1579 was started by: Akbar
- City "Makhsudabad" later known as Murshidabad, was built by: Akbar

- Sarai Nurmahal is centrally protected monument of India, it is situated in: Punjab
 ↗ Nur Jahan



- The tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah, inlaid with Pietra Dura decoration is located at: Agra
 ↗ Built by: Nur Jahan in memory of her father



- “Sultan Buland Iqbal” is title given by Shah Jahan to: Dara Shikoh

The art of decoration called Pietra Dura became popular during reign of: Shah Jahan





MARATHAS



TELEGRAM SEARCH - @parmarvideo

Maratha State (1674-1720) and Maratha Confederacy (1720-1818)

Shivaji: 1674-80

- Born at: Shivneri Fort in 1630
- Father: Shahji Bhonsle
- Mother: Jija Bai
- Religious Teacher: Samarth Ramdas



- Shaista Khan (Governor of Deccan) → Deputed by Aurangzeb to put down rising power of Shivaji in 1660. Shivaji lost Poona but later made a bold attack against him in 1663 and plundered Surat (1664) and later Ahmadnagar
- Raja Jai Singh of Amber → appointed by Aurangzeb to put down Shivaji (1665). Jai Singh succeeded besieging Shivaji at Purandhar
 - ↳ Treaty of Purandhar signed (1665) → Shivaji ceded some forts to Mughals and had to visit Mughal court at Agra
- 1674: Shivaji coronated at capital Raigarh and assumed the title of Haindava Dharmodharak (Protector of Hinduism)
 - ↓
 - Title taken then: Chhatrapati Shivaji



- Shivaji was helped by the **ashtapradhan** (eight minister)

↳ No collective minister as each was directly responsible to him

Revenue sources

- Chauth was 1/4th i.e. 25% of land revenue paid to Marathas → For not being subjected to Marathas raid
- Additional levy of 10% → **Sardeshmukhi** (those lands of Maharashtra over which Marathas claimed hereditary rights but these were part of Mughal Empire)

Sambhaji: 1680-89

- Elder son of Shivaji from Saibai
- Defeated Rajaram, the younger son of Shivaji in the war of succession
- Provided protection and support to **Akbar II**, his rebellious son **Aurangzeb**

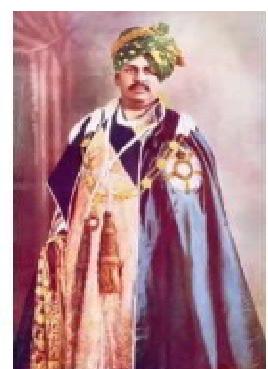
Son of: Shivaji and Soyaraba (2nd wife)

Gave Sambhaji
gruesome death



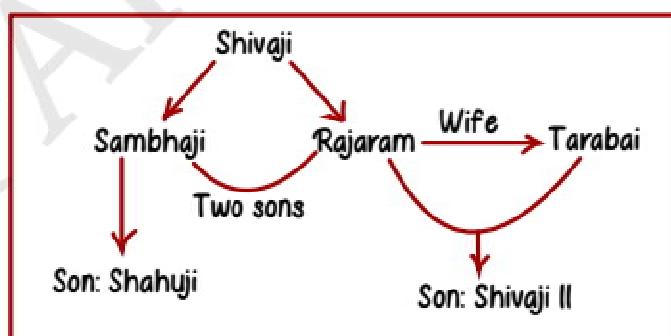
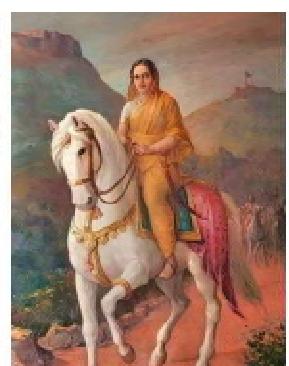
Rajaram: 1689-1700

- Succeeded the throne with the help of ministers at **Rajgarh**
- Death: at **Satara** → Became the capital after the fall of Jinji to **Mughal** (1698)
- New post created: **Pratinidhi** → Total no. of minister now nine (Pratinidhi + Ashtapradhan)



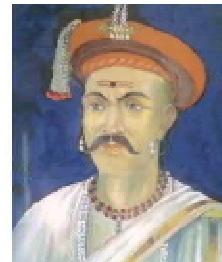
Tarabai: 1700-07

- Wife of Rajaram
- Son: **Shivaji II**



Shahu: 1707-1749

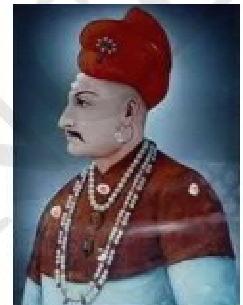
- Released by Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah
- Defeated: Tarabai in the Battle of Khed



PM of Marathas ↙

Balaji Viswanath: 1713-20 → The first Peshwa

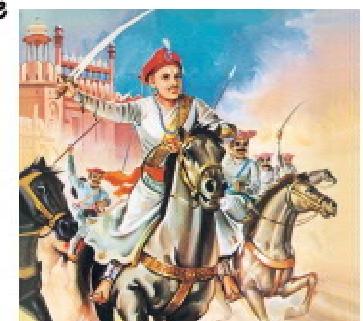
- Began his career as small revenue official → Given title: Sena Karte (maker of the army) by Shahu in 1708
- 1713: became Peshwa → Made the post important and powerful and hereditary
- With the help of Syed Brothers King Maker, Farrukh Siyar ascended the throne → Muhammad Shah Rangila with help of Balaji Viswanath, killed Syed Brothers



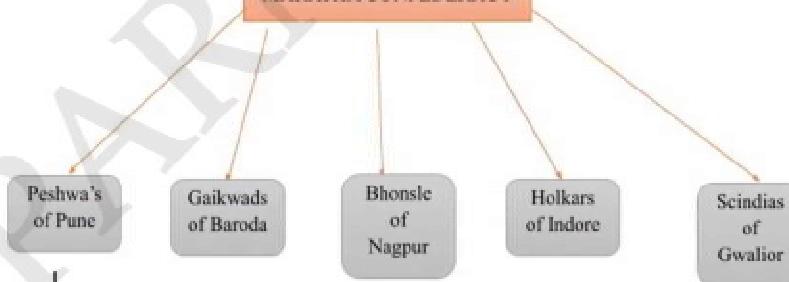
Baji Rao I: 1720-40

- Eldest son of Balaji Viswanath → Defeated 1st Nizam of Hyderabad: Asaf Jah
- Defeated: Nizam-ul-mulk → Signed: Treaty of Doraha Sarai with him
- 1737: Raided Delhi
- During his time various Maratha Confederacies came into Prominence

Son: Balaji Baji Rao



MARATHA CONFEDERACY



Balaji Baji Rao: 1740-61

- Also known as Nana Saheb
- During his tenure 3rd Battle of Panipat was fought

2-5 lakhs people died: one of the deadliest wa

entire world

Marathas vs Afghans (1761)

Sadashiv Rao Bhau

Ahmad Shah Abdali/Durrani

Marathas lost



Anglo meaning: English

Anglo Maratha Wars

- 1st Anglo Maratha War: 1775-1782 → Due to internal conflict

Why?

Raghunath Rao wanted to become Peshwa

Didn't want him to become Peshwa

Nana Fadnavis (Finance Minister)

War won by Marathas and led by Nana Fadnavis and Britishers lost

→ Treaty of Wadgaon signed

→ Treaty of Salbai towards the end after the 1st battle → 1782

2nd Anglo Maratha War

1803 → Subsidiary Alliance signed

1802: Treaty of Bassein

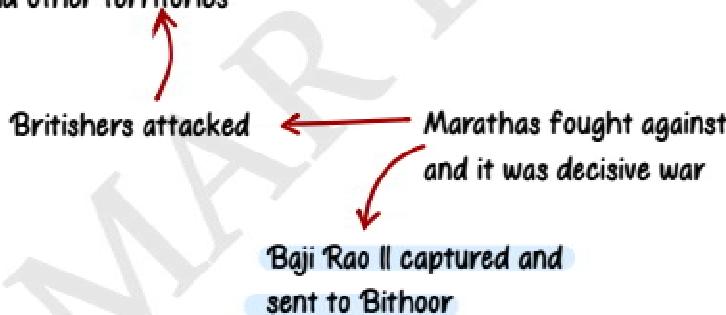
Ruler: Baji Rao II → Marathas lost the war

Signed treaties:

- Treaty of Rajghat → With Holkars
- Treaty of Deogaon → With Bhonsle

3rd Anglo Maratha War: 1817-1818

- Often regarded as "Pindari War"
- The Pindaris was looting and laundering and were part of Maratha, after the decline of Marathas Pindaris were not getting employed hence lead them to loot the Britishers and other territories



One Liners (MCQs)

- Capital of Maratha Empire after the Peshwas won over Shivaji: Poona
- Chatrapati Shivaji killed Adil Shah in Battle of Pratapgarh
- Literature who was in the court of Bundela ruler Chhatrasal and also in court of Shivaji and Aurangzeb: Kavi Bhushan



- Maratha warrior who died in defence of Sinhagad fort while fighting against Mughal army: Tanaji Malusare
- Treaty of Madeshwar signed between the British and the Holkar chief in 1818

PARMAR DEFENCE